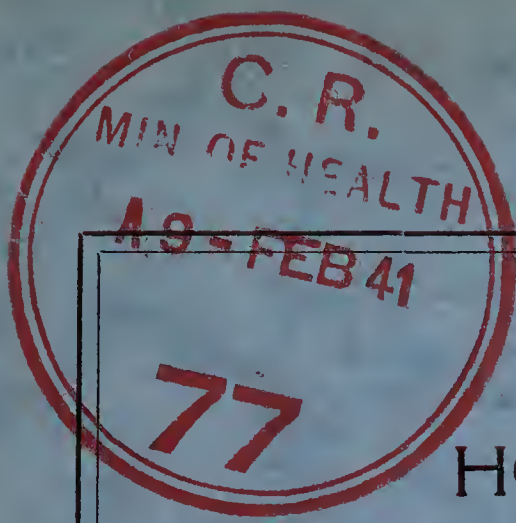


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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year 1939.



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

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for the Year 1939.

Hoyland :

C. OTTLEY, PRINTER & BOOKBINDER, BOOTH STREET,
1940.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1939.

Councillor G. CLARKE (Chairman).

- „ A. E. WILKINSON, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
 - „ W. ALLEN.
 - „ S. BEDFORD.
 - „ L. BUTTERWORTH.
 - „ J. W. EADEN.
 - „ D. EADEN.
 - „ R. E. HORROX.
 - „ J. L. JOYCE.
 - „ G. A. LAISTER.
 - „ N. MELL, J.P.
 - „ C. V. MOXON.
-

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

HORACE R. L. ALLOTT, L.M.S.S.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :


GEORGE E. MILLAR, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Pupil-Assistants :

J. L. JOYCE (Joined H.M. Forces, 13th October, 1939).

F. A. KNOWLES.



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HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1939.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my fourteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your district, for the year ending 31st December, 1939.

The adjusted Death Rate is 14.42 per 1,000 population per annum. This figure is 2.6 higher than the Death Rate for 1938. The Birth Rate of 15.49 is 1.47 lower than that of the previous year.

Diphtheria inoculation clinics have been held regularly and with some measure of success. Appeals to parents to allow their children to be inoculated have been made through the medium of the local press with gratifying results.

The Cancer incidence again is very perturbing, the rate for the year 1939 being 1.9 per 1,000 population. I cannot stress too much the urgency of immediate investigation of all doubtful cases.

The work of demolishing unfit houses was carried on during the early part of the year, but with the outbreak of War this most necessary work has had to be broken off for the time being.

During the year, a part of Brampton Bierlow Parish in the Rotherham Rural District was transferred to this District under the West Riding County Review Order, but even so, the boundary of the Rotherham R.D.C. at Footrill is approximately half a mile from the Hoyland Town Hall, whilst it is almost 7 miles from the Rotherham R.D.C. Offices.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) AREA.

The area of the district is as follows:—

Ward.	Area in Acres.
Hoyland	259
Hoyland Common	374
St. Peter's	744
Elsecar	622
	<hr/>
Total	1999

(b) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-summer population for 1939, taking into consideration the alteration of boundary, is 14,910.

The population of which statistics are based, however, are as follows:—

Births	14,878
Deaths	14,720

The following statement shows the population of the district at each census from 1801:—

1801	823	1841	2,957	1881	9,821
1811	1,064	1851	2,909	1891	11,006
1821	1,229	1861	4,218	1901	12,464
1831	1,670	1871	6,293	1911	14,639
1921 (June)	14,904	1931	15,215.		

(c) NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses in each Ward at the 31st December, 1939:—

Ward.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	1,068
Hoyland Common	1,125
St. Peter's	1,041
Elsecar	1,024
Total	4,258

(d) RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the district at the close of the year was £49,317, and the amount produced by a penny rate was £184.

(e) SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal occupation of the residents of the district is coal mining, together with a certain amount of agriculture carried on at a number of farms or small-holdings.

Hoyland is situated in a Depressed Area, a large number of miners being either totally unemployed or working only a few days in the week.

(f) VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. shows the vital statistics of the district as compared with those of England and Wales, London, 126 great towns and 148 smaller towns.

(1) Deaths.

Table II. shows the causes of death of residents belonging to the district as registered during 1939. This table is amended for outward and inward transfers.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.43 per 1,000 population, whilst the General Death Rate is 14.42 per 1,000 population, this figure being adjusted in accordance with the Registrar General's Comparative Factor.

(2) Births.

During the year 1939, 120 male births and 109 female births, making a total of 229 births, were registered, of which 3 male births and 4 female births were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the year is 15.49 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with 16.96 for the year 1938.

(3) Still Births.

There were 5 male and 5 female still births out of a total of 239 (live and still) births. This yields a Rate of 41.84 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(4) Infantile Mortality.

Table III shows the causes of and age at death, of infants under one year of age during 1939.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age, all infants per 1,000 live births, 77.92.

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, 62.5

There were 4 deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age, out of a total of 7 illegitimate live births. These figures yield an Infantile Mortality Rate of 570 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

(5) Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year due to puerperal causes.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Table IV. gives details of the staff of the Public Health Department as employed during 1939.

Ambulance Facilities.

During the year, the following ambulances have been available for the use of the residents of the Township:—

The Elsecar Miners' Welfare Ambulance; The Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals Ambulances; and the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital Ambulance for notified cases of Infectious Diseases.

TABLE I.
Comparative Table of Life Statistics.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Hoyland
Rates per 1,000 Population					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	15·0	14·8	15·6	12·3	15·4
Still	0·59	0·59	0·57	0·44	0·67
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·9	14·42
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough ..	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·27
Diphtheria	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·02	0·20
Influenza	0·21	0·19	0·20	0·18	0·47
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Small-Pox	0·00	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1·89	1·96	1·78	1·53	1·42
Diphtheria	1·14	1·21	1·16	0·98	2·51
Enteric Fever	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·00
Erysipelas	0·34	0·40	0·31	0·37	0·61
Pneumonia	1·02	1·21	0·89	0·99	2·64
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	50	53	40	48	77·92
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	4·6	6·3	3·0	8·2	8·65
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ..	0·17	Not Available			0·00
Others	2·16				0·00
Total	2·93				0·00
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ..	0·74	Not Available			0·00
Others	2·08				
Total	2·82				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever } ..	14·35	17·26	12·99	{ 3·31	0·00
Puerperal Pyrexia } ..				{ 14·22	16·6

TABLE II. Causes of, Ages at, and Distribution of Deaths during the Year 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX		Nett Deaths belonging to District at Subjoined Ages										WARD			
	Male	Female	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Diphtheria ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Influenza..	6	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	4	2	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Syphilis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes dorsalis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	13	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	14	9	7	7	4
Diabetes ..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	1	2	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	2	3	2
Heart Disease ..	23	14	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	23	7	15	9	6
Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	2	5	4	4
Bronchitis ..	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	9	4	13	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	5	5	2	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peptic Ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	2	..	2	..
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ..	2	5	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
Senility ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Violence ..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	5	4	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2	2	1
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Polio-myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	101	82	183	19	3	3	4	4	16	39	95	51	58	45	29	

TABLE III.
Infantile Mortality, 1939.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Congenital Debility	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	5
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	4	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Totals	6	1	1	..	8	4	3	2	2	19

TABLE IV.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Office	Officer	Qualifications	Whole or Part-time
Medical Officer of Health	HORACE R. L. ALLOTT	L.M.S.S.A. (London)	Part-time
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	WILLIAM G. DANKS	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Meat Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute.	Whole-time
Additional Sanitary Inspector	GEORGE E. MILLAR	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Meat Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute.	Whole-time
Pupil-Assistants	JOHN L. JOYCE		Whole-time
	F. A. KNOWLES		Whole-time

Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Wakefield is available for the examination of specimens of sputum, blood, swabs, and also a limited number of samples of milk. The chemical analysis of samples of milk obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the County Analyst at Bradford.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Patients suffering from or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis are referred for examination to the West Riding Tuberculosis Dispensary, 46, Church Street, Barnsley, where there is a medical staff consisting of one Consultant Tuberculosis Officer and an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. This Dispensary is equipped with a modern X-Ray apparatus, and X-Ray Sessions are held weekly.

Institutional treatment for tuberculosis is provided by the West Riding County Council at the following institutions:—

Middleton Sanatorium, near Ilkley. Men and Boys.

Scotton Banks Sanatorium, Knaresborough. Women and Children.

Cardigan Sanatorium, Carr Gate, near Wakefield. Women.

Crookhill Hall Receiving Home, Conisborough. Men.

Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, Rotherham. Women and Children.

Wensleydale Sanatorium, Aysgarth. Children.

Westmoreland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands. Women.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin Valley Road, Sheffield. Children (Orthopædic).

Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe, Moreton, Wirral Cheshire. Women and Children (Orthopædic).

Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, Boston Spa. Children (Orthopædic).

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middlesex. Children (Orthopædic).

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, Shropshire. Men and Women (Orthopædic).

Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. Children (Orthopædic).

Suitable cases are also admitted for training, with or without a view to ultimate settlement, to the following institutions:—

Barrowmore Hall Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Settlement, Barrowmore Hall, Great Barrow, Chester.

Derwen Cripples' Training College, Oswestry.

Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony, St. Catherine's Road, Frimley, Surrey.

Papworth Village Settlement, Papworth Hall, Cambridge.

British Legion Village, Preston Hall, near Maidstone, Kent.

Stanmore Cripples' Training College, Stanmore, Middlesex.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Patients suffering from venereal diseases may, under the auspices of the West Riding County Council, attend at the undermentioned clinics for treatment:—

Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

The Venereal Diseases Dispensary, Queen's Road, Barnsley.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, 12, Frederick Street, Rotherham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of the work of the Sanitary Section of the Department are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by Mr. J. R. Shephard, the Engineer and Surveyor:—

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year there have been no extensions to sewers. Some private building took place, but this did not incur extensions to mains.

Further cases of subsidence occurred and a small portion of sewer had to be re-laid in Armroyd Lane.

The Elsecar Works have maintained a good effluent. Some repairs have been carried out and arrangements have been made for the provision of new rotary sprinkling machinery to replace that which has worn out.

The Hoyland Common Pumping Station has given satisfactory service, and few adjustments have had to be made.

The Shortwood Works turn out a satisfactory effluent.

A Table of Rainfall and Temperature is given, which will be of interest. It will be seen that the greatest rainfall for one month was in July with 5.78 inches. January was very close with 5.40 inches. The total rainfall for the year was excessive, being 31.31 inches, against 25.73 for the previous year.

The lowest temperature in the shade was 24 degrees on the 7th of January. The hottest day was on June 7th with 80 degrees in the shade.

TABLE V.
RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE READINGS FOR 1939.

Month	Temperature °F.		Rainfall in inches
	Maximum	Minimum	
January	50	24	5.40
February	56	28	.83
March ...	56	34	2.13
April ...	66	34	1.48
May ...	66	40	1.50
June ...	80	44	1.80
July ...	72	52	5.78
August...	72	52	2.09
September	72	40	1.72
October	54	36	2.22
November	54	36	3.76
December	44	30	2.60

SCHOOLS.

The following report is submitted by Mr. A. Rayner, the Divisional Clerk, for the year ending 31st March, 1940

Number of Schools:—

Council	5	Departments	8
Non provided	2	Departments	4
Total	<u>7</u>		<u>12</u>

The accommodation in the Council Schools is for 2,553 scholars, and the accommodation in the Non-Provided Schools for 871, making the total accommodation in all Schools for 3,424 scholars.

The average number of scholars in the Council Schools is 1,888, and in the Non-Provided Schools there are 417, making a total in all Schools of 2,305. Last year's total was 2,395, giving a further decrease of 90.

The average attendance in the Council Schools is 88.93%. The average in the Non-Provided Schools is 89.92%, making a total average attendance in all Schools of 89.11%. This is a decrease of 2.03% on last year's figure. The attendance during the last year was affected by the prevalence of Influenza, Mumps and Chickenpox. In spite of the very severe and long winter, no Schools were closed on account of epidemics.

All Schools were closed from 4th September to 6th October inclusive, because of the National Emergency.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Average number of children receiving dinners during term time	343
Average number of children receiving dinners during holidays	239
Average number of certified children receiving milk and oil free of charge each day	601

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1939.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1939, as against 43 during 1938. The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1935	.....	202
1936	.....	106
1937	.....	43
1938	.....	43
1939	.....	21

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 37 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1939, as against 32 in 1938. All cases were removed to hospital and three proved fatal. The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1935	.....	80
1936	.....	39
1937	.....	27
1938	.....	32
1939	.....	37

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified during the year.

(b) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, in addition to other premises where this procedure was requested, as follows:—

No. of houses disinfected	.....	74
No. of separate rooms disinfected	.....	150

TABLE VI. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1939.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups														At all Ages	Number of Cases notified in each Locality				Total Cases Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths		
	Year																						
	Ward																						
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 105	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar		
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	7	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	3	4	19	..
Diphtheria	..	2	3	1	3	20	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	11	1	37	3
Erysipelas	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	2	..
Pneumonia	..	7	1	3	2	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	13	8	..	..
Measles	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	11	1	7	6	9	33	13	9	12	6	6	4	22	46	32	17	61	3	..	..	..	3

TABLE VII.
Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1939.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Over								
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	...	2	...	...	...	*2	+1	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
65	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals...	4	8	1	2	1	5	1	...

* One of these cases was not a notified case, the first intimation being the Death Return.

† Case not formally notified, first intimation Death Return.

(c) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year, Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics were held for children of school age.

Bulk clinics were started, but because of the amount of time lost by children attending these clinics from schools in all parts of the Township, visits were paid to the individual schools for the completion of active immunisation against Diphtheria.

119 children of school age received active immunisation against Diphtheria at these clinics.

So far as children of pre-school age are concerned, active immunisation against Diphtheria in these cases is carried out by their own private Doctor.

The prophylactic used in all cases is Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules (Suspension).

(d) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, which was treated at home. The vision was not impaired.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

During the year 1939, 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 12 of which were pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

The following statement shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1935 to 1939:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1935	17	10	27
1936	8	6	14
1937	11	5	16
1938	14	3	17
1939	12	3	15

Table VII shows the age distribution of the 15 new cases notified during the year, and of 7 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis.

(2) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

It will be noted that during the year, the total number of new cases notified is slightly less than during 1938. New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been less, whilst new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were the same as during 1938.

The Tuberculosis Register has been compared with the Register at the West Riding Tuberculosis Dispensary at Barnsley, obsolete cases have been removed, and at 31st December, 1939, 40 Pulmonary cases and 24 Non-Pulmonary cases remained on the Register.

During the year, 18 Pulmonary and 9 Non- Pulmonary cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons :—

Reason.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Deaths	5	
Discharged Cured	12	9
Left the District	1	
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 9

(3) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations during the year 1939.

(4) Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172.

No action was necessary under this section during the year 1939.

(5) Prevention of Blindness, Public Health Act, 1936. Section 176.

No action was taken by the Urban Council during the year 1939.

(6) AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS.

With the outbreak of War, the question of Air-Raid Precautions became one of immediate importance.

The Miners Welfare Hall, King Street, Hoyland, was adapted as a First Aid Post and the number of volunteers for First Aid Work has been encouraging.

Negotiations were entered into and premises in Stead Lane, Hoyland Common, were obtained and equipped for use as an Emergency Mortuary and volunteers were enrolled for this branch of work, should casualties, as a result of air-raids, be caused in the District.

The work of adapting both these premises was supervised by the Staff of the Health Department.

(7) Conclusion.

I wish to express my thanks for the willing support and co-operation of the Officials of the Council, the Health Visitors, and the Voluntary Helpers at the Child Welfare Clinics.

My appreciation is also due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support they have readily given.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE R. L. ALLOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1940.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1939.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department for the year ending 31st December, 1939.

The portion of the Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service refers to the financial year ending 31st March, 1940.

As in previous years, special attention has been given to the supervision of food supplies, including meat inspection and milk control.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

This is a service which has been given a considerable amount of attention during the year, details of which are given below.

Type of House.		Infested.	Disinfested.
Council Houses	.....	..... 12	12
Other Houses	.....	..... 67	67

The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by means of "Furmex" fumigating blocks or sulphur candles, used in conjunction with "Zaldecide," a liquid insecticide.

This work is done by the Council.

The furniture, etc., of tenants from condemned houses which are found to be verminous, is removed in special removal vans and is treated with Hydro-Cyanic Acid Gas before removal to Council Houses.

This work is carried out by Private Contract.

The tenants of infested houses are visited and advised by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors in order to prevent re-infestation. The Inspectorate have been successful in obtaining co-operation from a large number of tenants who previously occupied verminous houses, with the result that the Council Houses are free from vermin, and are, generally speaking, kept clean and neat.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent authorities in the Dearne Valley. The Water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome but is extremely hard. This hardness causes considerable damage in various sanitary fittings by the reduction of pipe diameters through precipitation. Various schemes have been considered by the Board to soften the water supply, but so far the difficulties attending the same have prevented their being put into operation.

During the year, the scheme whereby an Officer of the Dearne Valley Water Board obtained samples in different parts of the District, was continued.

Copies of the reports received from the analyst were sent to me for information.

In two instances, Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group were found to be present, but subcultures show these to be of the Bact. Aerogenes Type I.

All the samples taken were satisfactory.

(b) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary convenience in use in the district at the close of the year :—

Type.	No.
Water-Closets	3,909
Waste Water-Closets	41
Privies	24
Pail Closets	24
	<hr/>
Total	3,998

During the year, 10 waste water-closets were converted into fresh water-closets, and arising out of action taken, 10 water-closets were installed.

As a result of action taken during the year, 41 additional water-closets were provided in various parts of the district in connection with existing properties.

During the year a privy was abolished at Lax's Foundry, Elsecar, and two water-closets were installed. The whole of the premises were re-drained and connected to the sewer.

(c) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1940.

Table I. shows the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I.
Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	6	...	...	1,064	1,070
Hoyland Common	2	...	...	1,237	1,239
St. Peter's ...	3	1	...	1,129	1,133
Elsecar	13	...	24	1,070	1,107
Totals ...	24	1	24	4,500	4,549

(1) **Collection.**

Table V. shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed during the year, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings, which are carried out once in every three months, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week being weighed.

TABLE II.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

Year ending 31st March, 1940.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL						TOTAL		TOTAL COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	
		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING AND FARMS		TOTAL		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1	Gross Expenditure	2497 4 4	2704 16 3	85 14 9	88 6 5	284 5 4	299 19 7	370 0 1	388 6 0	2867 4 5	3093 2 3		
2	Gross Income ..	30 9 4	30 9 4	15 9 8	15 9 8	—	—	15 9 8	15 9 8	45 19 0	45 19 0		
3	Net Cost	2466 15 0	2674 6 11	70 5 1	72 16 9	284 5 4	299 19 7	354 10 5	372 15 4	2821 5 5	3047 3 3		
4	Net Cost per Ton	6 8	7 2	2	2	9	10	11	1 0	7 7	8 2		
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	165 8 10	179 7 4	4 14 3	4 17 8	19 1 4	20 2 4	23 15 7	25 0 0	189 4 5	204 7 4		
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	563 15 8	611 0 10	16 1 3	16 13 1	64 19 10	68 7 2	81 1 1	85 0 3	644 16 9	696 1 1		
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	13.41d.	14.53d.	.38d.	.39d.	1.54d.	1.63d.	1.92d.	2.02d.	15.33d.	16.56d.		
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £.. ..	5.73%	6.21%	.16%	.16%	.66%	.70%	.82%	.86%	6.55%	7.07%		

Estimated Population (June, 1939) .. 14,910
 Number of Houses or Premises .. 4,374
 Rateable Value of District .. £49,317
 Product of 1d. Rate .. £184
 Total Rates in the £ .. 19/6

Total Tonnage Collected
 Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum ..
 do. day ..
 Average length of haul One Mile

T. C. Q.
 7,373 16 0
 494 11 0
 1 7 0

TABLE III. **Public Cleansing Service.**

Details of Expenditure, Year Ending 31st March, 1940.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	1447 2 2		
2	Superannuation	60 14 6		
3	National Insurance	35 11 5		
4	Tools and Implements	2 8 0		
5	Transport Charges	1110 14 3		
6	Miscellaneous	5 15 6		
7	Proportion of General Charges	42 10 5		2704 16 3
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	70 16 8		
9	Superannuation	3 9 10		
10	National Insurance	1 16 7		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	12 0		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	6 4 0		
15	Loan Charges	—		
16	Miscellaneous	3 0 9		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 6 7	88 6 5	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	216 16 5		
19	Superannuation	10 6 0		
20	National Insurance	5 2 3		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	23 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	37 7 1		
24	Miscellaneous	18 0		
25	Proportion of General Charges	5 10 10	299 19 7	388 6 0
	Gross Expenditure—Collection and Disposal ..			£3093 2 3
	Less Gross Income—Collection and Disposal ..			45 19 0
	Net Expenditure—Collection and Disposal ..			£3047 3 3

TABLE IV.
Public Cleansing Service—Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL					
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTROYER :—		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.
House Refuse	57	131 2 0	—	—	—	—
Trade Refuse	540	621 0 0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	597	752 2 0	—	—	—	—
TIPS :—House Refuse :—						
Milton Tip	—	—	2426	5579 16 0	—	—
Hoyland Common Tip ..	—	—	454	1041 18 0	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	2880	7621 12 0	—	—
FARMS :—						
House Refuse	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENTAGE—1938/39		11.09%		87.69%		1.22%
PERCENTAGE—1939/40		17.16%		82.84%		—

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.—Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	212,321	2,735	6,290	10	0
Dry Ashpits ...	5	1	2	6	0
Privy Middens	190	48	110	8	0
Pails ...	1,209	151	347	6	0
Total ...	213,725	2,935	6,750	10	0
Trade Refuse ...	8,667	542	623	6	0
Grand Total ...	222,392	3,477	7,373	16	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 24.81 cwts. The following statement shows this figure for the past five years:—

1935/36	.....	23.85 cwts.
1936/37	.....	22.75 „
1937/38	.....	25.31 „
1938/39	.....	25.77 „
1939/40	.....	24.81 „

This figure has decreased slightly, and in comparison with the figures for the whole country, is rather high.

The high figure is accounted for by the fact that the miners obtain their coal cheaply, and also by the fact that the unemployed pick coal from the colliery spoil heaps, which is practically refuse when obtained, hence the resultant overloading of the dustbins.

The total cost of the Public Cleansing Service, and also the cost per ton, has increased slightly. This is due to the increased number of houses built, and also to the fact that the workmen have received increases in their wages.

Under the County Review Order, part of Brampton Bierlow Parish was transferred to this Area as from 1st April, 1939. 35 properties were included, together with 24 pail closets, 8 privy middens and 2 cesspools.

Arrangements were made with the Rotherham Rural District Council to empty these two cesspools until arrangements could be made for this Council to carry out the work, and for this purpose a small petrol driven pump was bought and a tank which could be loaded on one of the Highways lorries.

(2) Disposal.

Tips.

Again the great majority of refuse collected has been disposed of by controlled tipping at Milton and Hoyland Common. The tips have been well regulated and no complaints whatever have been received. They are free from all infestations, and by tipping in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, are completely free from fire.

INCINERATION.

The weight of refuse disposed of by incineration has again increased, as shown by Table IV. All the Trade Refuse collected, over 600 tons, is disposed of by the destructor. Included in this figure is a large quantity of diseased meat, which is removed, after condemnation, by the Public Cleansing Vehicles.

During the year, the old Refuse Destructor, which was built in 1923, and which was no longer efficient, was taken out of commission.

Prices for the erection of a new two-cell front-feed Incinerator were obtained, and the tender of The New Destructor Co., Pershore, for the erection of such a plant, totally enclosed in mild steel plate, was accepted by the Council.

Negotiations for the purchase of Milton Tip were entered into and a purchase price agreed upon after consultation with the District Valuer. Owing to the outbreak of War, however, the purchase was not completed, but the lease was renewed with an option on the land after the War at the same price as had been decided upon before the outbreak of the War.

The new plant, which is provided with forced draught, is capable of dealing with 10 tons of house refuse per shift of 8 hours.

Should slaughter in the private slaughter houses in the District be suspended temporarily because of the War, the question of burning butchers' offals and condemned meat will not arise, and the destructor will be used mainly for disposing of Trade Refuse.

(e) ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the acts and bye-laws in force within the district:—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3).

Private Street Works Acts, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II to X.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II, III, IV and V, subject to Sections 21 and 22 of Part II and whole of Part V).

Local Government and other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. (Section 1).

BYELAWS.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

Nuisances.

Offensive Trades.

Slaughter Houses.

Smoke Abatement.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) **Number and Nature of Inspections.**

During the year, the following Inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff:—

HOUSING.

Nature of Inspections.	No. of Visits Paid.
Housing and Public Health Acts	3,120
Overcrowding	80
Verminous Premises	56
Miscellaneous Housing	263
Housing Works in Progress	1,137

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Slaughterhouses	1,116
Shops and Stalls	30
Butchers	606
Fishmongers and Poulterers	202
Grocers	22
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	345
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	44
Ice-Cream Premises	9
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	15
Markets	74
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	27
Tubercle Bacilli	27
Food and Drugs	36
Miscellaneous Food Visits	12
Food Control	66

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries and Disinfection	136
Miscellaneous	59
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics	34

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692
Stables and Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	899
Petroleum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Air Raid Precautions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
Total Number of Inspections						10,278

(2) Number of Notices Served.

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.

Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/38	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in Default	Out-standing at 31/12/39
Informal ...	35	209	206	—	38
Statutory ...	40	25	43	—	22
Total ...	75	234	249	—	60

Statutory Notices Served:—

Section 56 (1), Public Health Act, 1936	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	.....	5
Section 11, Housing Act, 1936:—				
Time and Place	.....	.....	.....	4
Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	11
Section 155, Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	.....	2
Section 168, Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	.....	2
				<hr/>
				25

(3) Complaints Received.

During the year 402 complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Accumulation of Refuse	3
Choked Drains	80
Choked gullies	17
Choked sewers	7
Choked sink waste pipe	6
Choked rainwater pipe	1
Defective W.C. cisterns	13
Defective W.C. pedestals	5
Defective ceilings	1
Defective eaves gutters	3
Defective sink waste pipe	3
Defective roofs	1
Defective floor	1
Defective window	12
Defective sinks	2
Dampness	14
Dilapidations	10
Mice infestation	2
Rat infestation	2
Sewage in cellar	7
Sewage in yard	10
Smells from sinks	3
Raining in	2
Verminous premises	193
Miscellaneous	4
	<hr/>
	402

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Most of the factories, workshops, workplaces and bake-houses have been inspected during the year, and the following table shows the type and number as so far ascertained:—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	12
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	.....	14
Blacksmith	.....	.....	.....	1
Battery Chargers	.....	.....	.....	4
Builders	.....	.....	.....	3
Dressmaker	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron Founders	.....	.....	.....	2
Flour Miller	.....	.....	.....	1
Photographer	.....	.....	.....	1
Joiners	.....	.....	.....	5
Gasworks	.....	.....	.....	1
Motor Engineering	.....	.....	.....	3
Printer	.....	.....	.....	1
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	3
Warehouse	.....	.....	.....	1
				—
				54

There were four cases of uncleanness met with during the year during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, all of which were remedied in consequence of informal action.

SHOPS.

Two notices were served and complied with requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature in that part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades premises in the district have been regularly inspected during the year, and the general standard of cleanliness is good. At the close of the year there were eighteen Fish Fryers and one Gut Scraper on the Register.

Fourteen premises are subject to permission being renewed every twelve months, under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSING.

During the year, 46 houses were demolished in consequence of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Undertakings were accepted in respect of 28 back-to-back houses, 22 of which were converted into 11 "through" houses, and 12 other houses were made fit in accordance with undertakings given to the Council by the owners of property.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 4 houses where undertakings were given that the houses should not be used for human habitation.

The tenants displaced from all these properties were re-housed on the Stead Lane and Cobcar Street Housing Sites.

(a) HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing, during the year 1939:—

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))				
i	By the local authority (including 56 bungalows)	154		
ii	By other local authorities	—		
iii	By other bodies or persons	26		
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—				
i	By the local authority:—			
	(a) For the purpose of part II of the Act of 1925	—		
	(b) For the purpose of part III of the act of 1925	—		
	(c) For other purposes	—		
ii	By other bodies or persons	—		

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	480
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,120
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	43
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	130
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	63
(a) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	23
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	40

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	55
---	----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
---	----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (including outstanding notices)	7
(a)	By owners	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	3
(a)	By owners	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	15
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	46
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses closed (undertaking not to be used for human habitation)	4
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses made fit under undertakings, back-to-back houses made "through," etc.	23

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing orders were made	—
-----	--	---

(4) Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	6
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein (counting children under 10 as half a unit)	50
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	20
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	133
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The food supplies of the district have again had constant supervision throughout the year, meat and milk taking preference, as the ensuing details will show.

MILK SUPPLY.**(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1939:—

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers.....	15
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	21
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	15
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately)	130
No. of persons registered as dairymen	15
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	75
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	23

The standard of the milk supply in the district received special attention during 1939. An arrangement was made with the County Authorities for a regular collection of samples of milk for both bacteriological and chemical examination. This has proved an excellent arrangement, and regular and frequent sampling has done much to improve the quality of milk retailed. In this manner, too, cows giving tuberculous milk have been detected and slaughtered in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Table VII. shows the number of samples obtained and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.

The standard aimed at within the district is that for Accredited milk.

The examination of ordinary milks by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test instead of the Plate Count Test is still in operation.

TABLE VII.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Results of Examination	Milk Produced		
	In Hoyland	Outside Hoyland	Total
No. of Samples satisfactory ...	7	5	12
No. of Samples unsatisfactory ...	2	4	6
Totals	9	9	18

This test requires that samples of milk, to satisfy the test, should not, between the 1st May and 31st October, decolourise the Methylene Blue at the end of 4½ hours, or if taken between 1st November and 30th April, should not decolourise Methylene Blue at the end of 5½ hours.

The coliform bacillus test is not applied unless manurial contamination of the milk is definitely suspected.

Copies of reports on the bacteriological examination of samples of milk are supplied to the producers, and even after the new method has been in operation for over a year, it is very difficult to make farmers understand that if their samples decolourise Methylene Blue in less time than the test specifies, they are dirty and unsatisfactory, whereas statements showing the number of organisms estimated to be present in a sample of milk, and the presence of coliform bacilli, proved conclusively to milk producers that their samples were dirty and that steps would have to be taken to prevent the organisms gaining access to the milk.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.

This is the second year during which the duties of the veterinary inspection of dairy cows has been transferred from the County Council to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Whilst these inspections were carried out by the County Veterinary Inspectors, all the dairy cows in the District were examined at least twice a year. During 1938, the first year of the change over, only one routine inspection was carried out, but this was explained by the change over and the consequent interruption of the routine. It was hoped, however, that when the new system was in proper working order, inspections would be as frequent and regular as during the time when carried out by the County Veterinary Inspectors.

During the present year, only one inspection was carried out by the Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. His report was satisfactory both as to the health of the cattle and the cleanliness of the premises.

No samples of either milk or sputum were taken.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During the year 1939, one supplementary licence to retail Pasteurised Milk in this area was granted.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table VIII. shows the number of animals inspected during the year.

Since the time when cottagers wishing to slaughter pigs were informed that all such pigs must be slaughtered and dressed by licensed slaughtermen in licensed slaughterhouses, the extent of such slaughter has diminished annually.

During the year 1938, 4 pigs were slaughtered by cottagers, representing .465% of the total number of pigs killed.

During the year 1939, however, no pigs were slaughtered by cottagers.

There are 11 slaughter-houses in the district, 10 of which are licensed and 1 registered. With very few exceptions all the animals killed for food in the district have been inspected and the following particulars show the results of such inspection.

All the meat was surrendered voluntarily and there were no prosecutions with respect to the sale of unsound meat. The diseased meat is collected by the Public Cleansing staff and burnt at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

The Slaughter of Animals Act has been operated very smoothly and no contraventions have been met with. There are now 34 licences in force, issued by this Authority.

TABLE VIII.
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	95	813	44	1654	1041
Number Inspected	95	813	44	1654	1041
ALL DISEASES except TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1	43	—	26	102
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.05	5.29	—	1.69	10.18
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcase condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	5	471	1	—	76
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.26	58.79	2.27	—	7.39

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cows.

- 1 entire carcase and all internal organs.
- 2 hindquarters of beef.
- 7 briskets of beef.
- 469 sets lungs.
- 88 heads and tongues.
- 63 mesenteries.
- 46 livers.
- 13 kidneys.
- 7 spleens.
- 3 hearts.
- 4 udders.
- 5 stomachs.

Heifers.

- 1 set lungs.

Bullocks.

- 1 brisket.
- 4 sets lungs.
- 1 mesentery.
- 2 livers.

Calves.

- 1 pluck.

Pigs.

- 1 entire carcase and all internal organs.
- 65 heads.
- 15 mesenteries.
- 32 plucks

OTHER DISEASES.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

- 1 cow's head and tongue.
- 1 heifer's head and tongue.

CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA.

- 4 cows' livers.

CIRRHOSIS.

- 12 pigs' livers.
- 10 cows' livers.

CYSTIC.

- 1 set cow's lungs.
- 1 cow's liver.
- 5 pigs' livers.
- 2 cows' kidneys.

DISTOMATOSIS.

- 26 sheep's livers.

MASTITIS.

- 6 cows' udders.

MULTIPLE ABSCESESSES.

- 9 cows' livers.

PERICARDITIS.

- 14 pigs' hearts.

PNEUMONIA.

- 1 entire carcase and all internal organs of a pig.
- 71 sets pigs' lungs.

ECHINOCOCCUS VETERINORUM.

- 8 sets cows' lungs.
- 2 cows' livers.

PLEURISY.

- 3 sets cows' lungs.
- 1 set pig's lungs.

OEDEMA AND INSUFFICIENT BLEEDING.

1 entire carcase and all internal organs of a pig.

EMACIATION AND DROPSY.

2 entire carcasses and all internal organs of
a sheep.

PYELO NEPHRITIS.

2 cows' kidneys.

IMMATURITY.

1 entire carcase and all internal organs of a pig.

OEDEMA.

1 entire carcase and all internal organs of a pig.

Meat-Shops, Meat-Stalls and Slaughter-houses.

Two markets are held within the district, one at Hoyland Common on Friday evenings and one at Hoyland on Saturday evenings.

During the year 74 visits were paid to the markets. The meat-stalls were in most cases kept in a satisfactory condition.

The only contraventions of the Meat Regulations were that one or two of the visiting Butchers forgot to bring their boards on which are painted their names and addresses.

Other Foods.

Details of foodstuffs condemned and voluntarily surrendered are given below.

Article.	No. of Tins.
Tomatoes	40
Peas	9
Pineapple Cubes	10
Pineapple Slices	13
Pears	5
Oranges	8
Herrings	3
Milk	37
Rolled Beef	1
Salmon	8
Peaches	5
Tongue	1
Beans	3
Roast Mutton	4
Turkey and Tongue	2
Crab	1
Fruit Salad	1
Corned Beef	2
Grapefruit	1
Strawberries	2
Cooked Ham (13½ lbs.)	1
	<hr/> 157

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council, who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst by the local Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1939, 18 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table IX.

All the samples were reported to be genuine and free from preservatives.

Section 154, Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year, one Rag and Bone Merchant was found contravening the above Act by exchanging toys for rags, etc. The facts were reported to the Health Committee and the man was warned that legal proceedings would be taken in the event of further contraventions.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Various instances of rat and mice infestation were met with during the year. In each case baits were prepared and laid in appropriate places. This procedure met with considerable success and in all cases the results were very satisfactory and no further complaints have been received.

Conclusion.

It will be seen from the foregoing Report that the various branches of your Sanitary and Cleansing Department continue to receive close attention.

I would like to express my appreciation of the kindly interest and willing support given by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman of the Health Committee.

I also wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Health Committee and the Officials of the Council for their co-operation during yet another busy year.

Your obedient servant,

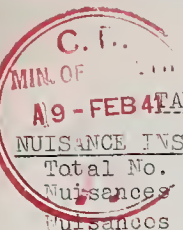
WILLIAM G. DANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

November, 1940.

TABLE IX.**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
244	1·0318	12·76	3·80	8·96	·72	...
245	1·0320	12·78	3·77	9·01	·72	...
246	1·0320	12·84	3·82	9·02	·72	...
247	1·0317	13·40	4·35	9·05	·74	...
248	1·0323	13·20	4·06	9·14	·74	...
249	1·0312	11·80	3·12	8·68	·70	...
250	1·0322	12·66	3·63	9·03	·72	...
251	1·0320	12·70	3·70	9·00	·72	...
252	1·0288	15·70	6·82	8·82	·72	...
253	1·0319	12·20	3·31	8·89	·70	...
254	1·0321	12·22	3·28	8·94	·70	...
255	1·0328	12·56	3·41	9·15	·74	...
256	1·0307	12·14	3·51	8·63	·70	...
257	1·0306	12·30	3·66	8·64	·70	...
258	1·0318	12·36	3·46	8·90	·70	...
259	1·0329	12·70	3·51	9·19	·72	...
260	1·0322	12·20	3·25	8·95	·72	...
261	1·0322	12·50	3·49	9·01	·72	...
Average	1·0317	12·76	3·78	8·98	·72	...



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

.....HOVLAND..NEATHER..GILSON..... Sanitary District.

YEAR 1939.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1939 for Nuisances only 185..... (Not including Housing Inspections)
Nuisances found in 1939346..... Total needing abatement356.....
Nuisances in hand, end of 1938 10..... Abated during 1939281.....
Outstanding end of 1939 75
Notices served, Informal 169..... Complied with145.....
" " Statutory
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedingsNone for Nuisances.....

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Conditions.	Legal Proceedings (if any)	Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?
Common Lodging House
Houses Let in Lodgings
Canal Boats
Knackers' Yards
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4	Fair	.....	NO
Offensive Trades (Please specify kind)	19	19	54	18 Fried fish shops 1 Gut scraper	.....	.....

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1939 There have been no extensions to sewers during the year.....
Details of any portion of district still requiring:- A number of sewers require improvement owing to subsidence.
(a) Sewering Only a few isolated farms..... (b) Improvement of defective sewers
No. of houses not connected to sewers50 approx.
Sewage Disposal Works.
Particulars of any extensions made during 1939NONE
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?NONE
Any complaint from West Riding Rivers Board?.....NONE

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens NIL No. of Pail or Tub Closets 24
" " with covered middens 4 No. of Water Closets 4099 Waste-water closets 41
" " reconstructed during 1939 - (a) as w.c's 2 (b) Other
" Closets, other than Privies, reconstructed during 1939 as w.c's 10
" additional Closets provided for old property in 1939 as (a) w.c's 41 (b) Other
" Closets constructed in 1939 for new houses (a) w.c's 180 (b) Other
Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste-water closets and pails to w.c. system.
If so, what? All possible have been converted under Section 39 Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.....

SCAVENGING.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?Yes
If not, is it in operation in any part of the area? If so, please specify part or parts
How is refuse disposed of?
1. Destruction 17.16 % If tipping is in operation, Total annual cost of collection
2. Tipping 82.84 % is it on the controlled system? and disposal of refuse £3047.3. 3.
3. Farmers Yes
Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year Extended to part of Brampton Bierlow Parish taken over from Rotherham R. D. C. 1st April, 1940.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of supply Dearne Valley Water Board By whom distributed Dearne Valley Water Board.....
No. of dwelling houses on public supply ALL Any extension of supply during the year? To new houses erected.....
Has supply been satisfactory? ...Generally..... (a) In quality Yes (Very hard) (b) In quantity Yes.....
No. of examinations made during the year (a) chemical (b) bacteriological Result
Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?
Samples are taken regularly for bacteriological examination by the Dearne Valley Water Board.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Milk samples taken by officers of local authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and Food and Drugs Act, 1938 18
No. found adulterated No. of Prosecutions
No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of local authority for:- (a) Methylene blue test 18
(b) Presence of tuberculosis 18
Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test? Tested by "Minit" Sediment Tester.....
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1939No
No. of cowkeepers in district 16 No. registered 16 Total No. of cowsheds 24 Total No. of milk cows 130 approx
Total No. of cowsheds inspected during the year 24 Total No. of cowshed inspections 26
No. of wholesale traders registered 1 No. of retail milk sellers registered 75 Have any retailers been removed from the register? ...No..
Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk

MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd).

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938.

	No. Licences in force in area for:-	Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically:-			(d) No. of Licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production
		No. satis- factory.	No. unsatis- factory.	Total.	
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....
(b) " " "Accredited" Milk	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....

MEAT INSPECTION.

Any public abattoir in district?	.....NO.....				
Total No. of private slaughterhouses	11	made up of	1	registered and	10
					licensed.
No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects				10	
No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected					1116
No. of seizures of unsound food	7	Total weight	7	No. of Prosecutions	7

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Meat Marking: Is scheme in force under above?NO.....	If so, give particulars of action under same	
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OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and Food and Drugs Act, 1938.....	No. of Prosecutions7.....	SCHOOLS. Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts, but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with Schools.
No. found adulterated ...7. No. of Prosecutions .....7.....	No. of Schools in District .12. No. visited by M.O.H. ..12....	
No. of Bakehouses in district .8... Total inspections .4..	Action taken ..Diphtheria Immunisation.....	
Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many?.....7.	Schools closed by M.O.H. ....7.....	
	General Sanitary Conditions .....Good.....	

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1939	.....7.....	No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke	.....7.....	No. of cautions issued	.....7.....
No. of statutory notices issued	.....7.....	No. of prosecutions	.....7.....	SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).	
				No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1939	.....9.....
				Unsatisfactory conditions found	9
				Remedied	9
				TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc. No. in District	.....3.....
				Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?	.....No.....
				Have Council made byelaws under Section 268(4), Public Health Act, 1936?	.....No.....

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Are there in the district:-		Any public swimming baths or pools?	.....No.....	Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public?	.....No.....
If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water.					
Any samples of bath waters examined in 1939, apart from those submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory?					
If so, please give particulars					

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in District.

Please give list of Byelaws and Regulations in force and date of adoption in each case		INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.	
Cleansing of Footpaths & Pavements 11. 4. 26		Diseases specially prevalent in 1939	.....7.....
Prevention of Nuisances 11. 11. 26		State months	.....7.....
Common Lodging Houses 26. 4. 92		Any diseases specially added to notifiable list?	.....NONE.....
New Streets & Buildings 8. 9. 25		Any influences threatening the health of the District?	.....NO.....
Alteration of Buildings 26. 9. 26			

MORTUARIES. What accommodation

(a) for accidents	Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland	SANITARY STAFF.	
(b) for infectious cases other than at hospital	.....as above.....	What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H?	£. 145....
(c) for other cases	.....as above.....	Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual salary as Sanitary Inspector.
(d) for post mortem examinations	.....as above.....		Other appointments held.
Any suggestions by M.O.H.			Salary for such other appointments.
		V. G. Danks	400
		Petroleum Inspector	10

Any Assistants? ..Yes... Is Staff sufficient? ..No...
Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health? ..Yes.....

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS (Please attach copy).

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries.

Child Welfare Clinic held at Miners Welfare Hall, King Street, Hoyland.
Ante Natal Clinic held at 8, Kirk Balk, Hoyland.

BOTH PREMISES UNSUITABLE.

